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A notice under date of the 16th instant from São Paulo, states that the chief of the sanitary commission of Santos has been ordered into the interior of the State of São Paulo for the purpose of studying trachoma.

Mortality in São Luiz, State of Maranhão, Brazil.

During the week ended April 23, 1905, there were in all in São Luiz 22 deaths, as follows: Grippe, 6; diseases of the digestive system, 3; septicaemia, 2; diseases of the circulatory system, 2; leprosy, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; syphilis, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 1; of the respiratory system, 1; senility, 1; violence, 1; diseases badly defined, 1, and other general causes, 1; all natives. Estimated population, 49,308.

Disinfecting apparatus installed in Manaus, Brazil.

A dispatch of the 16th instant states that the experiments just concluded with the new disinfecting apparatus, recently purchased and installed by the government of Manaus, were most successful and promised well for the usefulness of the apparatus.

The experiments were made in the presence of the governor of the State of Amazonas, the commandant of the military district, the captain of the port, the director of hygiene, and all the personnel of the sanitary service.

Variola in Santiago, Chile.

A dispatch from Santiago, date of 19th instant, says that it has been determined to increase the number of disinfectors on account of the increase in cases of variola in that city.

Mortality in Rio de Janeiro, week ended May 21, 1905.

There were in all during this week 286 deaths, of which number 12 were caused by yellow fever, which disease caused also 27 new cases, of which number 18 were verified as yellow fever and the remainder were placed under observation as suspicious cases. At the close of the week there were in São Sebastião hospital 22 cases of this disease. In regard to the deaths, 1 was in the person of a native of the country, and the remainder were among foreigners. Eight deaths occurred in the hospital, and the remainder in three different districts of the city.

There were no cases or death caused by bubonic plague. The city has been free from this disease for one month now. Variola caused 3 deaths, with 4 new cases.

Other causes of death were: Measles, 3; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 13; dysentery, 3; beriberi, 1; malarial fever, 3; tuberculosis, all varieties, 56; septicaemia, 4; syphilis, 3; cancer, 2; other general diseases, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 22; of the circulatory system, 34; of the respiratory system, 28; of the digestive system, 46; of the urinary system, 12; puerperal septicaemia, 1; accidents during the puerperal state, 2; diseases of the skin, 1; congenital debility, 15; senile debility, 3; violence, 15; suicide, 1. Natives, 201; foreigners, 84, and nationality unknown, 1.

By localities, in homes, houses, etc., 185; in civil hospitals, 40; in military hospitals, 5; in Santa Casa de Misericordia, 50; in asylums, convents, etc., 3; in unknown places, 3.

Daily average mortality, 40.85; the same for the preceding week was 40.14, and for the corresponding week of last year, 51. The rate per each 1,000 of the estimated population, 905,000, was 16.47.

The highest range of the thermometer was 32.3° C., and the lowest was 19.5° C., with an average for the week of 24.42° C. The total rainfall was nothing.

The sanitary bulletin for the month of April this year contains the following in regard to the recrudescence of yellow fever at this date:

The same [that is, improvement in many diseases during the month of April] was not the case in regard to yellow fever, which reached higher figures this month than during the month of March. In any case, however, looking at the statistics for the last five years the number of yellow fever deaths during April this year was less than during that month in any other of the five years except during 1904. In April, 1900, there were 61 deaths from yellow fever; in April, 1901, there were 64 deaths from this cause; in April, 1902, there were 178 deaths; in April, 1903, there were 99 deaths; in April, 1904, only 8 deaths, and in April this year, 59.

Moreover, in at least 3 of the 4 years referred to above, when there were more deaths from yellow fever than in 1905, the disease had assumed the unmistakable character of an epidemic, for in the four months ended April 30, 1900, there were 245 deaths from yellow fever; in the same period in 1901, 187 deaths; in the same period in 1902, 439 deaths, and again in 1903 the first four months of the year showed a total of 525 deaths from this cause, against only 101 this year.

During the week ended the 28th instant the following vessels left this port and were inspected by myself, and received bills of health from this consulate-general: On the 28th instant the British bark *Egeria*, for Santa Cruz, Cuba, with no cargo, in stone and sand ballast, no passengers, and with 2 new members of the crew taken on at this port; on the same date the German steamship *Catania*, for New York, with no cargo, in water ballast, en route to New York, via Barbados, with 6 first-cabin and 12 steerage passengers, and with 2 new members of the crew taken on while in this port. No other vessels left this port for United States, Cuban, or Canal Zone ports.

Mortality in the State of São Paulo, Brazil.

São Paulo.—Week ended May 21, 1905: Total mortality, 93, not including 10 stillbirths. Other causes of death were: Enteric fever, 1; leprosy, 1; tuberculosis, 7; septicæmia, 1; syphilis, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 5; of the circulatory system, 10; of the respiratory system, 10; of the digestive system, 29; of the urinary system, 4; accidents during the puerperal state, 1; diseases of the skin, 2; congenital debility, 4; accidents or violence, 2; and diseases badly defined, 15. Natives, 70; foreigners, 23. Daily average of deaths, 13.28.

Santos.—Week ended May 21, 1905: Total deaths, 15, not including 2 stillbirths. Other causes of death were: Malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 1; of the circulatory system, 3; of the respiratory system, 2; of the digestive system, 3; of the skin, 1; and diseases badly defined, 2. Natives, 11; foreigners, 4. Daily average of deaths, 2.14.

Campinas.—Week ended May 21, 1905: Total deaths, 29, not including 2 stillbirths. Other causes of death were: Leprosy, 1; tuberculosis, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 2; of the circulatory system, 7; of the respiratory system, 1; of the digestive system, 4; of the